

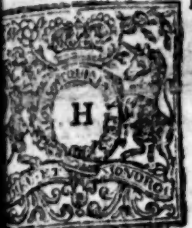
# The Daily Gazetteer.

Num. 2316

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24. 1742.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersburgh, Nov. 10.



ER. Imperial Majesty has sent Orders to General Lacy, to inform the Swedish Ministers, that her Plenipotentiary is upon the Road, and that she is most sincerely disposed to conclude a Peace, provided they bring more explicit Instructions than they have thro' the Course of their Negotiations hitherto done. His Prussian Majesty having made vigorous Representations to our Court, in relation to the long Imprisonment of the Prince and Princess of Anwick, her Imperial Majesty has assured him, that on her Arrival in this City she will take the Measures requisite to put an End to that Affair. Several Couriers have passed through this Place lately from London and Stockholm for Moscow; and a few Days ago one from the Capital for Mittau, with Dispatches relating to the approaching Election of a Duke of Courland.

Stockholm, Nov. 15. On the 8th the Deputies of the Diet, with the Marshal at their Head, went to Court, to have an Audience of his Majesty, to whom the Marshal addressed himself to this Purpose; viz. 'That tho' the Faithful States did not cease to make Vows for the long Continuance of his Majesty's Life, yet not being able to endure the shocking Prospect of those Mischiefs which must overwhelm their Country, in case his Majesty died before the Succession was fixed, the Senate had taken that Point into Consideration, and that it was their earnest Desire to unite the Voices of all Four Estates in favour of his most Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp; and that the States judg'd it proper to acquaint his Majesty therewith, in order to obtain his Approbation.' His Majesty was graciously pleased to give the following Answer: 'That since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, whatever contributed to the Peace and Advantage of the Kingdom had given infinite Pleasure to himself; that he made no doubt the Estates had these in their View when they made choice of a Successor; and therefore they might be assured he was in it all the Satisfaction possible.' This Answer the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp afterwards delivered in Writing to the Diet. It is generally believed that the States will continue sitting till the Duke of Holstein's Resolution be known, and a Peace with Russia concluded.

Madrid, Nov. 5. We learn from St. Ildefonso, that the King has been lately in a kind of Convulsion. On the 1st of a Courier with News that Don Philip was returned precipitately out of Savoy, and was again entered the Territories of France, there to wait for a Reinforcement, the Queen lost all Patience. It was once resolved to recall the Count de Glimes, or at least to treat him as the Duke de Montemar has been treated, take from him his Command and forbid him to return hither. But as any thing was determined, an Officer from that Duke arrived with a Letter, informing his Majesty, that he was absolutely against this Retreat, and that it was a great Concern to his Royal Highness with the Master of the Household, his First Equerry, and other Favourites, which he was forced to give way to prevent dividing the Army. Upon this the Wind turn'd again, Count de Glimes is more a Hero than ever, and an Order has been sent to Don Philip to dismiss all his Privy Council. As Count de Glimes has actually 25,000 Men under his Command, and by his new Instructions all things are left to his Discretion, we flatter ourselves he will make a bold

We begin to doubt much as to the Possibility of sending Swiss Troops to act offensively against the Kingdom of Naples. Orders have been sent to M. de Gages to march with his Army into Tuscany.

Paris, Nov. 14. Our Legate is exceedingly alarm'd at an unexpected Message from Count Traun. An Officer arriv'd here Yesterday and demanded, that all the Money, and other Provisions laid up here for the Use of the Spaniards, should be instantly delivered to the Austrians, as well what is lodged in the City as in the Magazines adjacent. The Legate demanded some time to consider of it, but the Officer said the Veldt-Marshal would expect a decisive Answer in 24 Hours. It is not to be discerned what untoward Consequences must follow upon complying or refusing. We have just now received from Modena, that his Sardinian Majesty has directed an immediate and thorough Change of all the Ministers in that Duchy; which occasions a general Con-

From the Head Quarters of Veldt-Marshal Traun at Buon-Porto, Nov. 13.

The Dispatches seized on the Spanish Courier contain'd Orders from the Court to the Count de Gages to march immediately into Tuscany. Upon this Count Traun and M. d'Apremont advanced again towards the Panaro, established their Head Quarters at Lauvino, and made such Dispositions as had the desired Effect, and in order to attack them. Upon this Apprehension, they immediately began to fortify themselves with all imaginable Diligence, and kept their Troops for some time under Arms. This gave an Opportunity to Marshal Traun and Count Apremont to detach 6000 Austrians and Piedmontese thro' the Territory of Pistoya into Tuscany, in order to join the Grand Duke's Forces which are assembling at Prato. This Design being happily executed, and all the Enemy's Attempts of this Nature entirely prevented, the Head Quarters have been again transferred from Lauvino hither.

From the Piedmontese Camp near Montmeillan in Savoy, Nov. 17.

Our Army is composed of 20 Battalions and two Regiments of Dragoons, we expect however a Reinforcement every Moment of four Battalions and 1000 Vaudois. We still occupy our old Posts, and are incamp'd on a steep Hill, at the Bottom of which lies a Morass, and beyond that the Wood of Marches, which his Majesty has caused to be cut down. Our Right extends to the Castles of Marches, and our Left towards the Village of Francin upon the Iserre. Our Van-guard and that of the Spaniards are so near that they may converse. It looks as if they had a mind to attack us in the Front, the only Way they can do it. We wish for our Parts they would, as this must put an end to a Campaign in which, by reason of the heavy Rains and rigorous Season, we suffer prodigiously. General Vaudemet with his Corps of Vaudois is on the other Side of the Iserre.

Chambery, Nov. 19. His Majesty's Ordinance has been published throughout all Savoy, by which he enjoins all his Subjects capable of bearing Arms to join Count Lornai. Arms are to be furnish'd to such as want them, and Signals are to be given from the Mountains, in order to direct them where to repair. As the Spaniards are repairing with great Diligence the Roads which lead to Seisselle, we conclude they intend to enter the Duchy next on that Side.

Leghorn, Nov. 10. On the 6th of this Month we felt a slight Touch of an Earthquake. Five English Men of War continue in our Road, and it is generally believed here, that in case the Spaniards make an Irruption into the Grand Duchy, we shall receive an English Garrison. By a Tartan in two Days from Toulon we learn, that fifteen stout Men of War are equipping there; that Admiral Mathews continues cruising near the Island Hieres with twenty Ships, and that twelve more are upon the Coast of Provence. Three Barks just arrived from Marseilles bring us a considerable Piece of News if true; viz. That the Marquis de Mirepoix has written to Admiral Mathews to acquaint him, that in case he continues to examine French Vessels, as he has done of late, it will be considered as an Act of Hostility. This Moment we learn from Corsica, that on the Publishing in that Island the Regulation made by the Germans, and confirmed by the French, the People had caused it to be publicly torn and burnt.

Ratisbon, Nov. 22. There has happen'd lately a bloody Affair at Dingelsing, in which the Austrians had the better. It is at least certain that they maintain their Posts upon the Iser, tho' the French have pass'd that River, and seem determined to hazard a Battle. Yet those who understand the military Art best, are of opinion that there will be no Action; because the Austrians are so advantageously posted, that there is no attacking them but at the utmost Hazard. We have no News whatever from Veldt-Marshal Seckendorff. Marshal Broglie sent lately to our Magistrates, to desire Leave to build a Bridge over the Danube, within our Territories; this was peremptorily refused him, yet it was begun on the 19th, and has been since finished. Complaints upon Complaints have been sent to the Emperor, in relation to the Conduct of the French, who instead of using the Bavarians as Friends, behave much worse towards them than is usual with a fair Enemy. They have published an Edict at Straubingen, forbidding the Inhabitants of the Low-Countries to furnish us with Provisions.

Dresden, Nov. 25. It is assured from Bavaria, that after the taking of Landshut, where the Austrians made 400 Prisoners of War, no Hopes remain'd of Seckendorff joining the French, or being succoured by them; and that the Great Duke, at the Head of Part of his Army,

was gone to attack him, whilst Kevenhuller, with about 14 Regiments, went to meet Count Saxe, who advanced towards Deckendorf with a Corps of near 10,000 Men, and would be followed, as was given out, if any thing could be done, by M. Broglie, with the other 17,000, which are all that the French have remaining, according to the last Letters, of M. Maillebois and the Duke de Harcourt's. The aforesaid Count Saxe has receiv'd from the Court of France a most gracious Refusal of the Dismission he had ask'd on Maillebois's Retreat from Bohemia and their Disagreement.

Hague, Nov. 28. Part of the Hanoverian and Hessian Troops are in full March for Namur; the rest of the Auxiliary Troops will pass the Meuse at Ruremonde, march thence in a Body to Luxembourg, and so into Germany, to the Assistance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and considering the Nature of this glorious Measure, and how much the Tranquillity of Europe depends upon its Success, it is thought they will be reinforced by other Troops on their March thither.

## HOME PORTS.

Bristol, Nov. 21. Arrived the Atlas, West, from Petersburgh.

Portsmouth, Nov. 22. Came into this Harbour the Poulton Goad, from Amsterdam; the Amsterdam Packet, Coates, from Cruizing; the Sun, Petersen, from Fredericksfode; and the Success Man of War from New-England, last from Plymouth, to be docked.

Dover, Nov. 22. Wind S. S. E. Arrived the Richard and Sarah, Alden, from Maryland.

Deal, Nov. 22. Wind S. S. E. Remains in the Downs the Royal Escape.

Gravesend, Nov. 22. Passed by the Norway Bear, and the Friendship, Delang, from Dunkirk.

## L O N D O N.

Letters from Liege of the 19th say, that about ten Days before, the French had begun to plant double Ranges of Pallisades about the Towns of Givet and Philipville, which Places, as well as Avennes and Recroi, are strongly garrison'd; that at Givet they have receiv'd 1000 Sheep and 100 Oxen from Auvergne, which are salted and laid up in their Magazines, and 15,000 Sheep are arrived from Germany at Philipville, which are to be divided amongst the several Garrisons upon the Frontier.

Those from Paris of the 23d are full of very sad Accounts of the Diminution, Sickness, and Distresses of all Kinds, of the French Forces in Bavaria.

From the Hague, that the French have already demanded three Millions of Rations from the Emperor's Country, a Country already ruin'd.

The Union, Coignon, from Cork for Dunkirk, is lost near Dunkirk.

A Ship with English Colours was seen to sink near Dunkirk, and all on board perished.

The Concordia, Roos, from Norway to Falmouth, is lost on the Coast of France.

The Prosperity, Coward, from Venice for London, was taken the 2d Inst. near Scilly, by the same Spanish Privateer that took the Two Brothers, Capt. Beach, from Carolina; who also took a Snow commanded by Capt. Laverance from Newfoundland for Dartmouth.

We hear that the Godolphin, Capt. Francis Steward, in her Voyage from Bombay for England, had like to have been burned by a Ball of Fire, about the Bigness of a Man's Fist, which fell upon Deck close by the chief Mate, and instantly expanded itself like Lightning; which split the Main-mast, Main-top-mast, Fore-mast, Fore-top-mast, and shivered the Fore-Beam of the Quarter-deck all to Pieces. It was very fortunate for them that they had had a very heavy Shower of Rain some time before, which thoroughly soaked their Sails; but notwithstanding their being wet, Holes were burnt in them in several Places, and some of the Mens Hammocks were damaged; but happily none of the Men received any Hurt.

His Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most Gracious Answer to the Address presented to him on Thursday last by the Hon. House of Commons:

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this Dutiful and Affectionate Address; and for the great Marks of Confidence you repose in me.

The extraordinary Supplies that I am oblig'd to ask of my People, have become necessary for supporting that Cause, which is inseparable from the true Interest of my Kingdoms.

You may be assured, I shall wish for nothing more than an Opportunity to Ease my Subjects of all those

Extraordinary



Extraordinary Charges which the present Exigency of Affairs may require.

Yesterday Morning died of a Mortification in his Leg, at his House at Whitehall, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq; Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy and Member of Parliament for Plimpton in Devonshire.

Yesterday a Presentation passed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Thomas Fell, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of Melling alias Milling, in the County Palatine of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

As did likewise a Presentation to enable the Rev. Mr. Thomas Freeman, to hold the Vicarage of Thedham, in the County of Bedford and Diocese of Lincoln.

As also a Presentation to Curtes Wightwith, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of St. Mary Breddin, otherwise Bredue, in the City and Diocese of Canterbury.

Yesterday Morning died Mr. Richard Harwood, an eminent Indico Merchant, and one of the Common-Council for the Ward of Farringdon without.

On Monday Night last Mr. Stevens, a Butcher of considerable Business in Eastcheap, fell down dead as he was standing at his own Door.

Bath, Nov. 18, 1742.

Whereas some Persons have mistaken the Intention of the General Hospital at Bath, in demanding Three Pounds Caution Money with every Patient of England, and Five Pounds with every Patient from Scotland or Ireland; this is to inform the Publick, That the sole Intent and Purpose of such Sums being deposited in the Hands of the Treasurers of the said Hospital, is to defray the Charges of the Funeral of such Patient, if he or she should die in the Hospital, or to convey such Person, when discharged out of the Hospital, to his or her Parish; and that the Remainder of such Sums is to be returned to the Parish, or such other Person as shall advance the said Sum on Behalf of the Person to be admitted, without any Deduction of Fee or Reward to any Person whatsoever being owing to the said Hospital.

Edward Brett, Secretary.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	07 39	08 07

Bank Stock, 142 1-half. Ditto Subscription, 5 1-8th Prem. India, 176 1-half. South Sea, 111 1-4th. Old Annuity, 113 1-half. New ditto, 113 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuities, 101 1-4th to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, 113 to 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto, 78 1-half to 3-4ths. Royal Assurance, 84. London Assurance, 11 1-half. India Bonds, 4 l. 10 s. to 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallow, 102 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 104 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 112.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 20, 1742.

It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that all the Petty Officers and Foremastmen belonging to His Majesty's Ship the Roebuck, who are not discharged into the Anglesa, do immediately repair on board His Majesty's Ship the Cornwall at Chatham, where they will be paid their Wages, and Two Months Advance, on pain of not only losing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried as a Court Martial as Deserters.

Thomas Corbett.

This Day is publish'd, (Price 3 d.)

THE Representations of the Society of the Independent Scald Miserable Masons to P—l W—d, Esq; and E—y, Esq; their Worthy Representatives.

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Reminding all those who have enter'd into it, of their respective DUTIES.

Extracted from the Sacred Scriptures, and from the Matrimonial Office in the Book of Common Prayer;

As a proper P—nt to be made by the Minister to the Contracting Parties at their Marriage; or to those who are married, by Either to the Other;

In order, if they think fit, to be always carried about them, or to be put in a Frame, and hung up in the Gentleman's private Closet, and in the Lady's Dressing-room, next the Glass.

He that getteth a Wife, beginneth a Possession, a Help like unto himself, and a Pillar of Rest.

Eccles. xxxvi. 24.

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Extract from the Account of this Book in the Works of the Learned.

'The World has long complained of the Want of a proper Introduction to Algebra. Some are so very concise, as if they were contrived not to teach but introduce a Teacher; others again are larger, but wrote with so little Consideration to the Understandings of such as are altogether unacquainted with the Science, that they are of very little Use to those who are most inclined to make use of them. Whence it comes to pass, that few find it practicable to make any Progress in Algebra without a Master, tho' certainly the Science in itself is far from surpassing a clear Head, and a tolerable Understanding.

'The Design of this Treatise, which is of a reasonable Bulk, and which contains nothing which is not solid, and to the Purpose, is to assist such as are engaged in teaching Algebra with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples; so that their Scholars may find Employment in their Absence; and to enable such as live in Country-Places, and must consequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to acquire such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to spend a Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of their better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of enquiring after Truth habitual.

'The Treatise begins with a copious Explication of the Fundamental Principles of the Art, and of the Signs and Method of Notation used therein. The Author then proceeds to the several Rules, explaining them carefully and copiously in all their various Cases; so that with a moderate Attention it is simply impossible for a Person, who desires to be Master of Algebra, to miss of his End.

'We never find this Writer advancing any thing out of its proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with Rules, before they become necessary: He professes to have imitated the judicious Euclid in this Respect; and he has done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has delivered the young Student in Algebra from that which is usually the most fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. The Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is usually taught. By the same Means he leads his Reader directly to Equations; and, by shewing him the Profit he will reap from this Science, encourages him to overcome all its Difficulties. But having thus laid a strong and rational Foundation, he moves more slowly through the rest of his Work, that whoever follows him, may be obliged to become Master of every Branch of the Art, so as to be a complete Algebraist, before he quits his Book, and not a Smatterer.

'Quadratic Equations, and the Art of managing Converging Series, the admirable Invention of the incomparable Newton, are here so clearly explained, and their several Cases so plainly set down, and so thoroughly explicated, that it may be truly said, there are no where else such Instructions to be met with. At the Close of the Book, we find abundance of Observations, necessary for enlightening such Minds as are willing to proceed still farther in analytic Discoveries; so that considering the Compass of this Work, and that too is very moderate, it is as complete as possibly can be expected: And he who is thoroughly versed in it, will find no great Difficulties, when he proceeds to sublimer Studies. The Language is plain and natural, the Book is more copious than any other in Examples, and the Illustrations of them are so full and clear, that it is impossible to mistake their Meaning.

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Epistæ quæ supersunt Differtationes ab Arriano collectæ; necnon Enechiridion et Fragmenta Græcæ & Latine, in duos Tomos distributa, cum integro cobi Schegkii & Hieronymi Wolfii, selectisque aliorum Doctorum Annotationibus, recensuit Notis, & Indice illustravit.

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Credit, for these many Years it has been published, not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Complaints at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Specifick for these Purposes, hath obtain'd, by its most noble Effects, for it doth not only cure such difficult Cases, which no other Medicine can: But in every ordinary Case, one Bottle does more real Good than four, that are sold by any of the common Pretenders, as has been sufficiently attested by the Persons of Worth and Reputation that have found the Effects, and declared it to Mr. Sandwell.

It may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Issues of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskillfully used Mercurials, Gleet or Weakness, thro' tedious or ill-managed Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, indurate Coition, &c.

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This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with ease and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, was above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

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